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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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## INDIAN WHEAT AND COTTON CROPS LESS THAN LAST YEAR

The Indian wheat crop for 1926 is forecast at 320,208,000 bushels according to a cable received from the Indian Department of Agriculture at Calcutta. This is a decrease of 4,443,000 bushels or 1.4 per cent from last year's crop of 324,651,000 bushels and below the 1919-23 average of 329,571,000 bushels. The normal consumption of India is about 330,000,000 bushels which means that little or no wheat can be exported from this country this year. The third estimate of the India wheat area is given as 29,399,000 acres. This is an increase of .6 per cent from the second estimate issued on March 18 but a decrease of 5.9 per cent from last year's final estimate of 31,773,000 acres.

The final estimate of the Indian cotton crop is 5,053,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 5,064,000 bales reported in the February estimate and 5,097,000 bales in the final revised estimate for last year. The crops for the past two years have been the largest on record. The five year average for the period 1920-21 to 1924-25 is 4,086,000 bales

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

A sharp break appears in the German hog and lard market for the week ended April 21. Hogs at Berlin dropped to \$15.45 per 100 pounds, the lowest figures since June 3, 1925. Lard prices at \$16.19 per 100 pounds, were the lowest since January 1925. Danish and Canadian bacon at Liverpool weakened somewhat as against the preceding week. European butter prices were generally easier with markets characterized as slow and weak. See pages 546, 547 and 577.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURE

Russian sources indicate increases in the total area under 10 leading crops since 1923, but the 1925 figure is still 21 per cent under 1909-13. There is some indication that livestock and industrial crops are displacing food crops in certain areas. Russian authorities see a slight increase over 1925 in the wheat and rye areas for 1926, and the People's Commissariat of Trade announces its expectation of a grain crop for 1926 at least as large as that of 1925. See pages 550 and 551.

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S

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## CEREAL CROPS

Spring sowings

There is little change to report on spring sowings in Europe. The weather remains about the same and sowings, where not already completed, are making good progress. In Austria spring sowings were practically terminated the first week in April. Italy reports that spring crops there have been sown under satisfactory conditions. The weather in Germany has been favorable for the development of the young crops, although night frosts have caused some damage.

Winter crops

The condition of winter crops in Europe continues satisfactory. Cool, rainy weather is again reported for Italy and the autumn crops are developing well. Cool weather continues in Rumania, but reports on the wheat crop are still favorable. The wheat crop in France, however, is not as good as at this time last year. The American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin reports that winter crops in Germany have come through in excellent shape. The Commissioner bases his statement upon observations made during March while on a 500 - mile trip through the most productive German agricultural areas. Weather conditions in Russia have been beneficial to the crops and the lateness of spring is in some districts a favorable factor. In the North Caucasus cold has caused some damage to the crops. A distinct improvement is noticeable in English winter crops, although where soils are heavy growers are still complaining of the appearance of the plant. Moderate rains in North Africa have been of benefit but the general aspect of cereal crops is not very favorable owing to a lack of sufficient moisture. Rains are again reported in practically all the wheat areas of Australia. Prospects for fall seeding are good but no increase in acreage is anticipated.

Cooler Argentine Weather

In the corn and northern wheat area of Argentina the temperatures for the week ending April 19 averaged 50° which would be 3° below normal, according to reports received through the United States Weather Bureau. This is the first time in a period of 15 consecutive weeks that sub-normal temperature has been reported in the northern grain sections of Argentina and terminates a long period of persistent warmth. No rain was reported for the week.

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13, annual 1924 - 1926

Crop and Country	: Average:	:	:	:	: Per cent
	: 1909-13:	1924	: 1925	: 1926	: 1926 is
	: a/	:	:	:	: of 1925
WHEAT	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: Per cent
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	:
Total, 16 countries b/c/	: 108,128	: 118,540	: 120,985	: 118,081	: 97.6
RYE d/	:	:	:	:	:
Total, 12 countries e/	: 26,633	: 24,630	: 25,791	: 24,750	: 96.0

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Estimates for earlier years given for comparison refer to winter acreage only where comparable statistics of winter seedings are available, in some of the minor producing countries where most of the crop is winter wheat and where abandonment is of little significance estimates of earlier years given for comparison are the final estimates of the total crop. c/ Includes Canada, United States, England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and India. d/ Estimates of earlier years for comparison are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. e/ Includes Canada, United States, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Italy and Belgium.

## CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	: 1924	: 1925	: Per cent 1926
	:	:	: is of 1925
WHEAT	: 1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	: Per cent
Total, 38 countries	: 3,017,540	: 3,229,574	: 107.0
Czechoslovakia, revised 1925	: 32,238	: 39,309	: 121.9
Algeria	: 17,156	: 32,555	: 189.8
Total, 40 countries	: 3,066,934	: 3,301,438	: 107.6
Estimates world total excluding	:	:	:
Russia	: 3,098,000	:	:
RYE	:	:	:
Total, 27 countries	: 685,004	: 948,610	: 138.5
Czechoslovakia, revised 1925	: 44,735	: 58,097	: 129.9
Total, 28 countries	: 729,739	: 1,006,707	: 138.0
Estimated world total excluding	:	:	:
Russia	: 743,000	:	:

Continued -

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

## CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925, cont'd.

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
<b>B A R L E Y</b>			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 36 countries .....	997,060	1,166,030	116.9
Czechoslovakia, revised 1925 .....	44,583	57,206	128.3
Algeria, .....	18,706	36,835	196.9
Total, 38 countries .....	1,060,349	1,260,071	118.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	1,207,000		
<b>O A T S</b>			
Total, 34 countries .....	3,499,429	3,765,138	107.6
Czechoslovakia, revised 1925 .....	82,959	89,862	108.3
Algeria .....	9,138	15,777	172.7
Total, 36 countries .....	3,591,526	3,870,777	107.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	3,675,000		
<b>C O R N</b>			
Total, 17 countries .....	2,928,340	3,518,477	120.2
Czechoslovakia, revised 1925 .....	10,239	12,043	117.6
Total, 18 countries .....	2,938,579	3,530,520	120.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	3,213,000		

## SUGAR

Crops in Porto Rico are being seriously affected by the continued drought, according to a trade report dated April 3. The preparation of soil and planting and cultivation of crops have been largely stopped by the dry conditions.

Scattered rains are reported in Hawaii, though poorly distributed and not in sufficient quantities to counteract the prevailing droughty condition, according to a trade report for March 29. It is stated that there is a shortage of water for fluming purposes on the Island of Hawaii, and that a soaking rain is needed on all of the Sandwich Islands.

A revised estimate places the 1926 sugar crop of Java at 2,246,000 short tons as compared with an earlier estimate of 2,248,000 short tons, according to a trade paper. Harvesting of the Java sugar crop usually begins late in April or early in May.

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Estimated world total beet sugar	8,920,435	9,041,647	101.4
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 34 countries reporting	17,346,762	18,430,183	106.2
Estimated world total cane sugar	17,566,000	18,651,000	106.2

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and estimates of Sugar Associations and commercial estimates.

## COTTON

In Uganda the yield this year is expected to be 10 per cent less than last year, according to a radiogram from the International Institute of Agriculture. Last year the yield was 146,400 bales of 478 pounds.

In Paraguay production is expected to be about equal to that of last year, although the acreage is reduced, states Consul Kreeck at Asuncion. The quality is much better as a result of seed selection and classification.

Seed was distributed in New South Wales this season to sow about 130 acres of cotton. It is difficult, however, to find any good crops in any part of the State and probably not more than 5 or 6 bales will be ginned, reports Vice Consul Coates at Melbourne, quoting from the local Department of Agriculture. The failure this season may bring to an end cotton-growing in New South Wales.

COTTON: Acreage and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	73,341	80,136	109.3
Estimated world total	79,500		
PRODUCTION	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	23,706	26,604	112.2
Estimated world total	24,800	27,800	112.1

## L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Cattle and beef

GERMAN CATTLE SLAUGHTER SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE: Slaughtering of cattle in Germany totaled 306,000 head for the first two months of 1926. That figure is only slightly in excess of the 305,000 head for the same period of 1925. Sheep slaughterings for the 1926 period dropped 19 per cent below figures for the same period of 1925. See page 574 for details.

LARGER MEAT SUPPLIES AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: Beef and veal supplies on the London central market totaled 18,751 short tons for the first 3 months of 1926 against 17,232 short tons for the same months of 1925. The increase resulted from larger shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, supplies from Australia and New Zealand being smaller than last year. Mutton and lamb supplies also increased, reaching 37,138 short tons against 34,723 for the same period of 1925, with home supplies increasing 24 per cent. Total pork receipts for the 1926 period were under the same months of last year, with home supplies reaching only about half of the 1925 figure. See page 574.

DROUGHT MAY REDUCE QUEENSLAND CATTLE KILLINGS: Cattle slaughterings may not exceed 300,000 head for 1926 in Queensland, Australia, according to Vice Consul Coates at Melbourne. That figure would represent a decrease of 30 per cent below the 1925 slaughter of 552,000 head as published in an earlier issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. The killing season is expected to be very short as a result of dry weather in February.

Hogs and pork

GERMAN HOG SLAUGHTERING IS HEAVY: Hog slaughterings at 36 centers in Germany totaled 838,000 head for the first 3 months of 1926, according to preliminary figures cabled by W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Figures for the corresponding months of 1925 stood at 764,000 head, an increase for 1926 of 8.7 per cent.

BRITISH BACON MARKET EASIER: Danish and Canadian bacon at Liverpool found slightly lower price levels for the week of April 22, according to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Quotations on American offerings, however, remained firm. Hog receipts were lighter. See page 577.

ESTHONIA BACON EXPORTS INCREASE: The slaughter houses of the Agricultural Co-operative Union "Esthonia" prepared and exported 4,298 bacon hogs in 1924 and 10,098 hogs in 1925, an increase of nearly 150 per cent, states Consul Groeninger at Tallinn, Esthonia. In January 1926 the "Esthonia" concern marketed over 2,000 hogs abroad, an exceptional figure for that month. The January figure is said to indicate a total export for

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D .  
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1926 of over 20,000 or approximately 100 per cent more than in 1925. In that year 1,056,725 pounds of bacon were exported to Great Britain as compared with 411,132 pounds in 1924. The raising and feeding of hogs by the local farmers has been conducted along rather careless lines in the past but recently an effort has been made to place the industry on a scientific basis. Estonian bacon is considered to be of good quality and brings about the same price as the Dutch produce on the British market.

Sheep and Wool

INCREASE IN SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES: The estimated number of sheep in New South Wales on December 31, 1925 was 40,762,000 compared with 38,775,000 at the same period of 1924, or an increase of 5 per cent according to returns furnished by Stock Inspectors. The number on December 31, 1923 was only 33,296,000. The last occasion when the number of sheep in the State exceeded 40 million was in the year 1911. A larger increase was expected in 1925 but the drought which prevailed during about half of the year was responsible for a reduction of sheep in some parts so that it was not possible to maintain an increase corresponding to the previous year. Cattle on the other hand decreased from 2,583,000 to 2,542,000 or 2 per cent while horses increased from 503,000 to 523,000. Detailed figures will be found on page 575.

TURKISH MOHAIR MOVES SLOWLY: About two-thirds of the mohair available in June of last year still remains in Turkey on account of the high prices demanded states Vice Consul Royal R. Jordan stationed at Constantinople. The estimated yield in 1925 was about 30,000 bags or about 6,000 more than last year. The year's sales have not exceeded 13,500 bags. The Consul states that the mohair producers in South Africa quickly realized that the high price level obtained in 1924 could not be maintained and consequently readjusted their prices so that the spring and autumn clips were quickly sold. In Turkey exactly the opposite policy was followed with the result that no mohair was sold for almost a year.

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## EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Quotations in important European butter markets were generally a shade lower as reported by cable on April 22 than a week earlier. The New York price of 92 score, a half cent higher, at 38.5, was practically the same as Danish in London at 38.9 and less than a cent above New Zealand. The Berlin quotation was unchanged at the equivalent of 35.2 cents. The Copenhagen official quotation was 302 kroner against 305 the preceding Thursday, a decline of less than a half cent to 35.8 cents. The London and Copenhagen markets are characterized as "slow" and "weak". A detailed statement of prices for recent weeks and a year ago as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners appears on page 577.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLE GROWERS WANT PREFERENCE IN BRITISH MARKETS: Apple growers of the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia, the region producing the bulk of the apples exported from Canada and the most important competitor of American apples on the British market, have organized committees to secure the cooperation of the Canadian and the British Government in working out some form of preferential treatment for Canadian apples in the United Kingdom, according to press reports.

NEW ZEALAND APPLE EXPORTS HEAVY: The New Zealand apple crop is very large this season and the quantity available for exportation to Great Britain and South America is now estimated at about 500,000 cases compared with only about 250,000 cases last year, according to a report by John C. Speaks, Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, received in the Department of Agriculture. The New Zealand cold stores are congested and shipping facilities, although more extensive than last season, are said to be unable to handle the rust of fruit for export.

GERMAN APPLE IMPORTS WELL MAINTAINED: Total German imports of fresh fruits so far this season have been materially lower than for the corresponding period last year. Since the first of January, however, the imports of American and other apples, probably as a result of the smaller total imports of fruit, have steadily exceeded those of last year. Imports of apples from the United States in March, in fact, were larger than for any previous month this season, and the total for the period July-March was not far from twice that of the same months a year ago.

Total German imports of the principal dried fruits have been considerably above those of last season, chiefly because of much larger imports of prunes from Yugoslavia. The bulk of new crop supplies have come from Yugoslavia, but imports from the United States in February and March were again above imports from Yugoslavia.

March imports of citrus fruits were considerably improved as compared with February. Imports of lemons increased by over 50 per cent and were nearly double those of March 1925. German demand is an important factor in the lemon market. Orange imports, while only about equal to those of last March, were, nevertheless, above those of February. See page 576.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT EXPORTERS TO HAVE NEW PRE-COOLING STATION: A new pre-cooling station to assure the exportation of fruit in sound condition is now nearing completion in Cape Town according to British trade reports. When completed the station will have available 70 chambers, each capable of holding 60 long tons of fruit. The cooling is effected by two 18-in. air-compressor's driven by two 220-h.p. electric motors. The cooling efficiency is such that the temperature of the chambers can be reduced to 34 - 36 degrees in 24 hours. The total capacity can be computed at 12,000 (shipping) tons of fruit a week.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

WEATHER FAVORABLE IN FOREIGN PRUNE DISTRICTS: Although too early in the year to give any estimate of the coming plum crop in France and Yugoslavia, reports from American Consuls in the producing regions of these countries received in the Department of Agriculture through Trade Commissioner Livenwood at Rome, indicate that weather conditions were favorable up to the middle of March. Mild and fine weather brought out the blossoms of the fruit trees ahead of the regular time in the Lot-et-Garonne, the principal growing region in France, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. American Consul K. S. Patton at Belgrade on March 18 reported that weather conditions were good and there was as yet no reason to look for a smaller crop than that of 1925. The exportable surplus of prunes should be larger this year as there will be a smaller demand for plums to be used in slivovitza distillation.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUIT PRICES FIXED: The new season's prices for dried fruit as announced by the Australian Dried Fruit Association show an advance of 2¢ per pound over last season's rates for peaches and 2-crown apricots but pears are 1 to 2¢ a pound cheaper, says Mr. E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. Owing to the large crop of currants being harvested and the failure of Western Australian growers to fall in line with those of South Australia and Victoria, the board of management has not been able as yet to fix a price for the new seasons sultanas and lexias.

1926 ONION SEED HARVEST IN CANARY ISLANDS SUFFERS LOSS: The 1926 crop of onion seed in the Canary Islands has suffered a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent as a result of a heavy hail storm during the latter part of February, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Raleigh A. Gibson at Teneriffe. The storm did the greatest damage along the southern coast, and on many farms amounted to a loss of about 50 per cent of the crop. The Consul states that local exporters of onion seed estimate a 15 per cent loss in the crystal wax crop and a 10 per cent loss in yellow Bermuda seed.

Reports from Consul Gibson soon after planting in 1925 indicated a 1926 outlook for a relatively short crop of crystal wax seed. Before the recent storms production of that variety was estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds. Yellow Bermuda seed, however, was expected to be in good supply, with an indicated undamaged crop of 93,000 to 140,000 pounds. Dry weather late in 1925, however, was expected to reduce those figures slightly. The demand for crystal wax seed from the 1926 harvest is reported as being unusually heavy. The Consul reports that, even before the above mentioned damage occurred, growers felt that the anticipated supply could not fully meet the demand.

## RUSSIAN CROP PRODUCTION AND GRAIN TRADE

The problems surrounding international agricultural relations have been influenced very materially in recent years by conditions in Russia. It has been felt desirable, therefore, to assemble the most authentic information available regarding agricultural production and trade in that country, especially as it relates to cereals and cotton. Data issued by the U.S.S.R. authorities at Moscow offer the best basis upon which to build a picture of agricultural conditions in that country. This Department, however, does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the figures and statements appearing in the following material on Russia.

Russian authorities state that the total 1925 area devoted to 10 leading crops was 40 per cent larger than in 1922, the low year in postwar Russian agriculture. The 1925 total, however, was still 21 per cent below the average total acreage for the same crops in 1909-13. The greatest shortages as against the prewar period appear to be in staple food crops, since some of the industrial crops now occupy larger areas than they did in 1909-13. There are also some indications that livestock raising is displacing grain growing to some extent. Cattle and hogs are said to be more numerous now than before the war. In fact, horses appear to be the only type of livestock that has not almost reached or passed the prewar level. See page 551.

A 4 per cent increase in Russian grain areas for 1926 over 1925 was expected by the Russian Government in the autumn of 1925. According to a semi-official source, however, conditions at present do not bear out that forecast. Winter grain areas, representing about 34 per cent of the total Russian grain plantings, are said to show an increase of only 0.6 per cent over 1925. Spring plantings, therefore, would have to be increased 6 per cent, a condition which is apparently impossible of realization at present. Some increases in winter wheat areas are reported, but are offset by reported decreases in winter rye plantings. The People's Commissariat of Trade, however, states that a grain crop for 1926 at least as large as 1925 may be expected. See page 554.

The Commissariat of Trade states further that, in the light of probable slight increases in wheat and barley areas, exports of grain for the 1926-27 season should exceed somewhat the figures for 1925-26. Actual wheat exports from July 1, 1925 to April 2, 1926 amounted to only 17,000,000 bushels against 23,000,000 bushels for 1923-24, when exports were made out of a crop considerably smaller than that of the current season. As a matter of fact, the final Russian export plan for 1925-26, which called for the exporting of about 4,500,000 short tons of all grains, failed as the result of an uncontrollable domestic economic situation rather than from an actual lack of grain produced. Various factors have been and are still at work to retain grain within the country, outstanding among them being a desire among peasants to keep ample supplies for home consumption and a shortage of industrial goods which farmers were willing to receive in exchange for grain. See page 560.

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## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The General Situation

It is difficult to obtain crop statistics for Russia which will give a clear cut picture of the restoration and development of Russian agriculture. The difficulty lies not so much in lack of statistics, since estimates of the area and production of the main crops are generally available, but because of the lack of standardization, the continual changing of statistical methods and the uncertainty as to just what territory is meant and what areas may or may not be included.

Figures are now available from a single source, the Russian Central Statistical Bureau, for acreage and production of most of the important crops for the period 1921 to 1925 and for live stock for 1923-25, which although they may not be entirely reliable in detail, give an indication of the trend of post-war agricultural production. These figures are given in the tables below. Estimates for a few additional crops during this period have been added from other sources. To get an indication of the change that has taken place in the present territory as compared with conditions prevailing before the war, computations have been added for the period 1909-13 for crops and 1913 for live stock based on the old Russian official estimates from which have been subtracted approximate estimates of production in those territories lost by Russia in the world war.

Available figures indicate that the total area of the leading crops grown in Russia (wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, flax, hemp, cotton and sugar beets) is estimated for 1925 at 182,959,000 acres which is 73,766,000 or 40 per cent more than the area planted to these crops in the low year of 1922 but is still 33,399,000 acres or 21 per cent below the 1909-13 average. It is interesting to note that this acreage has not decreased as much as the number of horses which, according to the preliminary estimates for 1925, is still about 25 per cent below the pre-war number. Wheat and barley, the most important of the cereal export crops, are still considerably below the 1909-13 average, while rye and potatoes, staple food crops of the peasants, show an increase. The industrial crops such as flax, hemp, cotton and sugarbeets showed a great decrease in area during the years of the war and revolution. During the last three years, however, they have increased steadily in importance and have either nearly reached the pre-war average or as in the case of flaxseed, hempseed and fiber, considerably surpassed it. The total area devoted to the industrial crops is small compared to the grains or potatoes, so changes in the production of these crops can have had little effect on the production of food and feed crops for Russia as a whole although the local effect may have been marked.

There has been some shift apparently from grain production to live stock raising. Among the live stock, horses seem to be the only class which has not either nearly recovered or more than recovered its pre-war importance. Cattle are now reported to be nearly a tenth more numerous than in 1913, and swine nearly a fourth more numerous. Sheep and goats are not quite up to the pre-war level.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

According to the Central Statistical Bureau's recent report, the revised estimate of the 1925 wheat production is 635,000,000 bushels or 16 per cent below the 1909-13 pre-war average. This production is more than three times as large as the 1921 or 1922 crops, however, when Russia, due to the world war and the succeeding civil wars, reached her lowest ebb of production. Barley, which is also one of the principal crops grown for export, shows a total production of 263,000,000 bushels which is 88,000,000 bushels more than in 1924 but 155,000,000 bushels below the pre-war average. The production of oats, although showing a steady improvement since the small crops of 1921 and 1922, is still 29 per cent below the pre-war level, the 1925 estimate being 660,000,000 bushels. On the contrary, the crops which are largely used for home consumption and which form the main supply of food of the peasants, such as rye and potatoes, show a decided gain. The estimate of rye production is 776,000,000 bushels or 4 per cent above the pre-war average. Potatoes show a still more noticeable growth, the 1925 estimate being 1,127,017,000 bushels or 52 per cent more than in 1909-13. According to these figures, Russia ranked second among the potato producing countries in 1925, being surpassed only by Germany. This is in spite of the fact that she lost what was formerly some of her important potato area and which is now included in the new republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Corn growing seems to be increasing, having shown a steady gain for the last four years. The 1925 production of 179,000,000 bushels was over three times as large as the pre-war average.

The industrial crops are showing a steady increase in area and production during the last few years but with the exception of flaxseed, hempseed and hemp fiber have not yet reached the importance attained before the war. The production of flaxseed totaled 24,605,000 bushels for 1925, which is 29.6 per cent above the 1909-13 average. Flax fiber, on the contrary, amounts to 578,000,000 pounds or 30 per cent below the pre-war average. Both hemp seed and fiber show a decided increase, the 1925 production of seed being estimated at 28,121,000 bushels, 60 per cent over the 1909-13 average and the 1925 hemp fiber crop at 992,738,000 pounds or an increase of 54 per cent. The flax and hemp growing schedule in Soviet Russia for the next five years, however, does not provide for any further extension of the present area sown to these crops, according to a report from Commercial Attache Mayer at Riga. The large increases which have recently taken place are ascribed to the strong demand for flax during the past years. Plans are now being made to improve the quality of the flax by using better seed and by adopting modern methods for working flax, reports the Attache. Plans for the erection of numerous new modern flax working plants are also included. The cotton crop for 1925 is estimated at 853,000 bales or nearly double that of 1924 but still 100,000 bales short of the pre-war average. The production of beet sugar, which had declined from 1,557,000 tons, the pre-war average, to only 55,000 tons in 1921, also shows a decided comeback for 1925, totalling 1,029,000 tons.

RUSSIAN POSTWAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS: Acreage and production of principal crops, average 1909-1913, annual 1921 to 1925, cont'd.

Crop	Acreage*						1925	
	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Preliminary	Revised
	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Estimate	Estimate
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Wheat	74,209	38,313	22,240	34,034	46,014	47,089		
Rye	61,913	47,929	45,259	62,591	65,533	66,761		
Barley	26,193	15,715	7,904	15,332	16,966	13,265		
Oats	41,256	24,114	17,854	25,600	28,932	28,735		
Corn	3,246	3,106	5,408	4,171	5,037	7,774		
Potatoes	7,209	6,170	6,349	9,371	10,433	11,126		
Flax	3,165	1,972	2,160	2,318	2,864	3,577		
Hemp	1,493	1,312	1,444	1,446	1,775	2,059		
Cotton	1,190	296	140	397	1,196	1,617		
Sugar beets	1,484	287	435	611	860	1,168		
	Production							
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat	753,941	171,684	202,368	326,685	381,726	661,130	635,000	
Rye	743,519	345,423	480,625	734,337	679,068	820,040	776,000	
Barley	418,030	100,826	115,413	211,733	174,765	274,716	263,000	
Oats	924,918	306,691	347,167	516,317	509,056	701,731	660,000	
Corn	52,185	45,575	81,188	85,594	94,300	176,461	179,000	
Potatoes	740,190	668,801	718,493	1,208,260	1,107,937	1,127,017		
Flaxseed	18,984	9,751	11,044	13,389	16,523	24,288		
Hempseed	17,586	10,929	14,704	16,875	16,563	28,121		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flax fiber	822,369	631,023	703,819	513,926	625,225	578,000		
Hemp fiber	646,401	475,317	641,327	750,446	678,576	992,738		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Cotton	953	43	55	189	453	853		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beet sugar	1,557	55	231	416	455	948	1,029	

a/ Estimates based on pre-war official figures showing the approximate acreage and production of the various crops within present boundaries. b/ Does not include Transcaucasia and Turkestan for which figures are not available. c/ Does not include Transcaucasia. d/ Unofficial. e/ Turkestan, Transcaucasia, Khiva and Bokhara.

\*Preliminary estimates for wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beets, hemp area and fiber are as of July 15. See page 555 for sources.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS: Number of livestock in European and Asiatic territories, 1913, 1916, 1923-25  
(Present boundaries)

Classification	U. S. S. R. territory in Europe				
	1913	1926	1923	1924	1925 Preliminary
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total	30,132	38,545	33,042	37,717	39,669
Swine	11,250	16,692	8,104	15,125	14,203
Sheep	41,955	62,970	47,371	54,676	63,493
Goats	1,159			1,515	
Horses	22,169	23,735	16,051	17,093	18,228
	U. S. S. R. territory in Asia				
	1913	1916 a/	1923 a/	1924 a/	1925 a/
Cattle, total	15,609	11,530	8,227	9,880	10,247
Swine	2,037	2,836	1,291	2,077	2,196
Sheep	33,237	21,383	10,888	13,769	14,558
Goats	4,442				
Horses	10,239	7,808	5,357	5,785	5,954
	Total U. S. S. R. territory in Europe and Asia				
	1913	1916 a/	1923 a/	1924 a/	1925 a/
Cattle, total	45,741	50,075	41,269	47,597	49,916
Swine	13,287	19,528	9,395	17,202	16,399
Sheep	75,231	84,354	58,259	69,960	78,051
Goats	5,601				
Horses	32,408	31,543	21,408	22,878	24,182

a/ Excluding Turkestan and Transcaucasia. The number in Turkestan and Transcaucasia in 1924 was as follows:

	Turkestan	Transcaucasia	Total
Cattle	1,459,000	2,363,600	3,822,600
Swine	86,400	383,100	469,500
Sheep)			
Goats)	6,330,300	2,557,100	8,887,400
Horses	782,100	194,100	976,200

Source:—1913, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Division d'Economie Rurale et de Statistique Agricole; Recueil de Données Statistiques et Economiques; 1916, 1923-25 Centrale de Statistique; Abregé des Données Statistiques de l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques, published 1925.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: Acreage and production of principal crops, average 1909-13 annual 1921 to 1925

Sources of data in Table on page 553

All crops 1909-13; Ministry de l'Agriculture, Division d'Economie Rurale et de Statistique Agricole, Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques - annuals published 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Small grain crops, and potatoes acreage and production and sugar beet acreage, and hemp area and fiber production, 1923 to 1925, preliminary; L'Administration Central de Statistiques de L'U.R.S.S.: Abrege de Donnees Statistiques de L'U. R. S. S. published 1925. 1925-revised estimates also quoting the Central Statistical Bureau were sent in by United States Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Hass, Vienna, Austria.

Small grain and potatoes 1921 to 1922 and hemp area and fiber production L'Administration Central de Statistique de la Russie; Annuaire Statistique, 1921.

Sugar production 1921 to 1925, sugar beet acreage 1921 and 1922, cotton, production 1924 and 1925; Corn acreage and production 1921-1925 Flax area 1921 - 1925, flax seed production 1921 - 1925 and flax fiber production 1921 - 1924 and hemp seed production 1921-1925 - International Institute of Agriculture, Annuals and Monthly Bulletins.

Flax - fiber production 1925 - Russian Review Oct. 1, 1925.

Organization of the Russian Grain Campaign of 1926-27

The campaign to organize and promote the production and market supply of grain in Russia for 1926-1927 is facing about the same difficulties as that of a year ago according to the Russian "Economic Life" of March 14, 1926 in an article based on data of the People's Commissariat of Trade. This article states that the main factors limiting the grain area and amount of grain available for export as compared with pre-war conditions are: (1) The shortage and high price of farm machinery; (2) the lack of sufficient work animals; (3) the increased demand for grain for consumption in the city and country; (4) the increase in the area devoted to industrial crops due to the higher prices received for these crops in comparison with grain; (5) the tendency of the peasants to hoard supplies, especially grain supplies which are preferred to hoarding money, and (6) the need of stronger measures on the part of the government to compel the peasants to market more of their surplus grain. This condition of affairs is felt to demand the continuation of a definite plan of government regulation and the storage under the control of the government of a sufficient quantity of grain for export.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

The most serious problem affecting the rate of growth of the grain area in the future is said to be the shortage of work stock. It was hoped that this would be compensated for by the increase in the supply of tractors which it was expected would reach 16,750 by the beginning of 1926. The number of tractors obtained, however, amounts to only about 10,000 to 12,000. The number of working stock, however, has increased between 3 to 4 per cent, over a year ago. This increase in work animals, coupled with the number of tractors purchased, is expected to make possible an increase in the grain area of about 4 per cent. This increase will have to occur almost entirely in the spring grains, since the area of winter grains under the foregoing livestock conditions is estimated to show an increase of only 0.6 per cent over a year ago. Winter grains, however, amount to about 34 per cent of the total grain plantings. In order to increase the whole grain area 4 per cent, therefore, the spring grain area would have to be increased about 6 per cent which, the report states, is hardly to be expected under present conditions. There does seem to be a considerable increase in the winter wheat area in some districts but this is offset by a decrease in the winter rye area. For instance, in the Ukraine the winter wheat area is reported to have increased nearly 10 to 12 per cent, while rye decreased 8 per cent.

The article states further that the barley area, which declined last year due to unfavorable climatic conditions, will probably show considerable increase this year, and also that there will probably be an increase in the area sown to oats and buckwheat but to a smaller extent than in the case of barley. A decrease is expected in the millet area. As the corn planting season is somewhat later than that of the spring grains and occurs when work stock and machinery are more available, the prospect for an increase in area ought to be favorable. The increased area which it is possible to devote to corn is limited somewhat, however, by the amount of seed corn which has been stored. The price of corn during the spring also affects the area, as low prices tend to discourage the peasant and reduce the expected acreage.

According to the article, an estimate of the 1926 production is of course impossible as yet. The weather of the spring and early summer will largely determine the yield, especially in the southern regions and on the steppes. The People's Commissariat of Trade states, however, that if the season continues favorable and the expected slight increase in the grain acreage materializes, in conjunction with improved cultivation such as the deep plowing of fallow soil made possible by the tractors, a crop at least equal to that of last year may be expected. Furthermore, the peasants stored much of the grain of the 1925-1926 season, and there seems to be no economic reason for them to desire to increase the amount in storage during 1926-27 to any appreciable extent. Considering the probable increase in the wheat and barley acreage, the most important of the grains grown for export, the commissariat states that therefore it is reasonable to assume that there will be more grain to export during 1926-27 than during the current season.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

## RUSSIA: Grain Production, 1923 - 1925, by Regions

Crop and region	1923	1924	1925	1925 revised estimate		
			preliminary estimate			
				Winter grain	Spring grain	Total
				bushels	bushels	bushels
RYE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1. R. S. F. S. R.						
Consuming zone a/...	104,872	132,642	133,992	130,067	892	130,959
Producing zone b/...	303,825	297,609	342,378	310,178	818	310,996
Northern Caucasias...	12,436	5,614	21,270	20,376	257	20,633
Siberia .....	38,427	45,182	41,364	32,236	6,896	39,132
Kirghiz .....	2,039	2,953	3,815	c/	c/	c/
Total R. S. F. S. R. ...	461,600	484,000	542,812			512,152
2. White Russia .....	28,636	26,955	30,172	32,660	484	33,144
3. Ukraine .....	244,100	167,620	246,923	231,137		231,137
4. Transcaucasia .....	c/	283	c/			
5 & 6. d/Middle Asiatic:	c/	209	134			
Total Russia .....	e/734,337	679,068	f/820,040			776,497
WHEAT						
1. R. S. F. S. R.						
Consuming zone a/...	5,129	6,493	6,305	2,050	4,495	6,545
Producing zone b/...	71,418	70,507	142,090	16,821	124,511	141,332
Northern Caucasias..	78,131	70,804	166,389	102,748	56,768	159,516
Siberia .....	45,124	65,550	91,568	218	88,858	89,076
Kirghiz .....	14,808	23,497	34,943	c/	c/	c/
Total R. S. F. S. R. ...	214,610	236,851	441,302			440,693
2. White Russia .....	1,797	2,792	3,145	813	2,552	3,365
3. Ukraine .....	110,278	96,323	164,228	80,565	70,453	151,018
4. Transcaucasia .....	c/	18,037	21,131	17,819	3,312	21,131
5 & 6. d/Middle Asiatic:	c/	27,723	31,324			18,758
Total Russia .....	e/326,635	381,726	661,130			634,965

Continued -

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

## RUSSIA: Grain Production, 1923 - 1925 by Regions, Cont'd

Crop and region	1923	1924	1925 prelim- inary estimate	1925 revised estimate Total
BARLEY	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
1. R. S. F. S. R.				
Consuming zone a/...	18,624:	20,089:	20,443:	20,407
Producing zone b/...	19,924:	12,038:	25,782:	23,758
Northern Caucasias...	42,948:	24,632:	71,250:	68,334
Siberia.....	5,590:	5,332:	6,917:	5,108
Kirghiz.....	1,842:	1,663:	2,563:	c/
Total R. S. F. S. R.	88,928:	63,754:	124,946:	122,998
2. White Russia.....	6,857:	6,150:	6,876:	7,487
3. Ukraine .....	115,948:	84,661:	121,129:	112,643
4. Transcaucasia.....	c/	12,254:	15,304:	15,305
5 & 6. d/Middle Asiatic	c/	7,946:	6,462:	3,909
Total Russia.....e/	211,733:	174,765:	274,716:	262,342
OATS				
1. R. S. F. S. R.				
Consuming zone a/...	105,518:	120,178:	137,553:	135,319
Producing zone b/...	230,877:	211,504:	330,711:	301,713
Northern Caucasias...	6,628:	3,286:	6,455:	5,967
Siberia.....	62,549:	74,068:	97,430:	82,488
Kirghiz.....	5,022:	7,530:	8,743:	c/
Total R. S. F. S. R.	410,593:	416,566:	580,898:	547,512
2. White Russia.....	22,494:	21,612:	24,898:	28,237
3. Ukraine.....	83,231:	64,981:	92,669:	84,764
4. Transcaucasia.....	c/	138:	c/	c/
5 & 6. d/Middle Asiatic	c/	5,760:	3,266:	
Total Russia.....e/	516,317:	509,056:f/	701,731:	660,512

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

## RUSSIA: Grain Production, 1923 - 1925 by Regions, Cont'd

Crop and region	:	1925 revised estimate
		Total winter and spring Grain
CORN	:	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1. R. S. F. S. R.	:	
Consuming zone <u>a/</u> .....	:	3
Producing zone <u>b/</u> .....	:	3,861
Northern Caucasasia .....	:	57,142
Siberia .....	:	9
Kirghiz .....	:	<u>c/</u>
Total R. S. F. S. R. ....	:	62,887
2. White Russia .....	:	<u>c/</u>
3. Ukraine .....	:	87,136
4. Transcaucasia .....	:	21,083
5 & 6. <u>d/</u> Middle Asiatic .....	:	7,609
Total Russia .....	:	178,716

Source: Estimates for 1923, 1924 and preliminary estimate for 1925 taken from Abrege des Donnees Statistiques par l'Administration Central de Statistique de L'U. R. S. S. for 1925. Revised estimate for 1925 also quoting the Central Statistical Bureau were sent in by United States Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas, Vienna, Austria.

a/ Includes extreme North, North, Northeast, East and Moscow Industrial Region.

b/ Includes Central Volga-Kama, Oural, Bachkirie, Volga, Mouth of the Volga and Crimea.

c/ Figures not available.

d/ The figures for 1923, 1924 and the preliminary estimate for 1925 refer to Turkestan. The revised 1925 estimate refers to Middle Asiatic which is assumed to be the same territory.

e/ Does not include Transcaucasia and Middle Asiatic Republics.

f/ Does not include Transcaucasia.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

The Russian Grain Trade situation

At the beginning of the present grain trading season one of the largest unknown factors in the situation was the size of the grain crops and exportable surpluses in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Soviet authorities published an export program which indicated the probability of heavy exports comparable with those of pre-war years. These forecasts were generally discounted in the trade, but many early trade estimates included 40 to 50 million bushels of wheat expected from Russia.

For July, August and September, 1925, according to a report by G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna, the Soviet Government plan called for the exportation of about 1,100,000 short tons of all grains. For this period the actual amount collected above inland requirements was about 800,000 short tons. Exports during this period were about 660,000 short tons, including 212,000 tons (7,100,000 bushels) of wheat, 81,000 tons (2,900,000 bushels) of rye, 199,000 tons (8,300,000 bushels) of barley and 169,000 tons of other grains, including oil seeds and oil cake. Comparable figures for later months are not available, but it is known that after October actual exports fell off rapidly and that practically no bread grains were exported during the winter months. Total exports of all grain for October, November and December are reported to have been 950,000 short tons. Recently there has been some revival of export activity at Black Sea ports but the shipments of wheat from Russia for the period July 1, 1925 to April 2, 1926 have amounted to only about 17,000,000 bushels.

The difficulty experienced by the Soviet Government in meeting its export plan was not so much due to the lack of grain as to an internal economic situation which they were unable to control. Out of a grain crop in 1923 smaller than that of 1925, exports of wheat amounted to 23,000,000 bushels, and rye about 40,000,000 bushels. This season, however, the farmers held back their grain, some probably because of the desire to increase their own consumption in view of the good harvest, but primarily because of the shortage of industrial goods which farmers were willing to receive in exchange for grain. Prices of grain rose rapidly after the middle of September and inland prices soon exceeded the world market level, where they remained during all the winter months. As a result of this price situation, according to computations appearing in "Economic Life" (Moscow) for March 2 for the season as a whole, wheat, rye, barley and oil cakes have all been exported at a loss. The average loss on rye has been equivalent to 19 cents a bushel, on wheat 3 cents, on barley 7 cents and on oil cakes 1 cent. Corn, however, has been exported at an average profit of 12 cents and oil seeds at a profit of 25 cents.

On October 15, 1925 the total exportable surplus of all grains for the entire season 1925-26, including estimated carryover, was estimated to be the equivalent of 5,400,000 tons. This estimate was later reduced to 4,500,000 tons short. If, as reported, actual exports to date have amounted to only about 1,600,000 tons, there would appear to be a considerable surplus still in the country. However, even if these figures are assumed to be approximately correct, it is still a matter for speculation as to how much will be retained

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

as reserves and how much will be exported. Following the crop failure of 1924 the visible reserve or carryover as indicated by Russian statisticians was the equivalent of 1,660,000 short tons and it is probable that following a better crop a very much larger visible reserve would be retained. This fact, together with recent reports of the unprofitableness of grain exportations to date, general marketing difficulties and increased domestic consumption, must be taken into consideration in considering recent rumors of the renewal of significant exports of grain.

During the past few months the Russian Government, through its import trade commission, has placed a large order for standardized agricultural machinery, along American lines, with several of the German agricultural implement manufacturers, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Implements thus introduced will be distributed to the local communes in those areas where the application of machinery is profitable.

Probable increase in cotton manufacture and production

The Russian textile industry is showing a steady rehabilitation and consequently the demand for American cotton should increase if acceptable credit can be arranged, according to Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld at Berlin. American cotton, however, will meet with competition in Russia for the increasing amount produced in Russia itself, and from nearby countries such as Persia, Turkey, and Egypt, which before the world war supplied a considerable share of Russia's imports, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Figures compiled by the International Cotton Federation show that consumption of American cotton in 1922-23 was 24% of all cotton consumed by Russian mills; in 1923-24, 36%; in 1924-25, 29%; and for the half year ending January 31, 1926, 25%. Consumption of American cotton for the six months ending January 31, 1926 was 214,000 bales compared with 159,000 bales for the same period the previous year, an increase of 34.6%. Consumption of cotton reported as "sundries", most of which was Russian cotton, showed an increase of 108% for the same half year. Spindles in operation on January 31, 1926, were 5,153,251 compared with 4,106,428 on July 31, 1925, which is much less than the pre-war figure. The total number of spinning spindles in Russia (exclusive of Poland and Finland) on March 1, 1913 was over 7 1/2 million, as estimated by the International Cotton Federation. Workers employed in the cotton industry, as reported by Agricultural Commissioner Haas quoting from publications of the Soviet Government, numbered 371,600 in 1924-25, an increase of 41% over 1923-24 but less than the pre-war figure, which was 480,400 in 1913.

The "Russian Review" for April, 1926, states that a much increased rate of production is expected for the fiscal year 1925-26 and in the entire textile industry and that a considerable amount of machinery has been ordered abroad.

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D

COTTON: Production of yarn, finished and unfinished goods,  
U. S. S. R., 1922-23 to 1925-26

Fiscal year	: Cotton yarn : worked up : 1,000 lbs.	: Unfinished goods: : produced : 1,000 yds.	: Finished goods : produced : 1,000 yds.
1922-23.....	: 164,013	: 679,474	: 635,838
1923-24.....	: 224,644	: 961,194	: 913,730
1924-25.....	: 410,305	: 1,937,918	: 1,760,749
1925-26 (program)	: 521,714	: 2,641,671	: 2,373,184

Russian Review

Since 1921-22, when cotton production in Russia was at a very low level, production increased rapidly. The government is attempting to promote increases in cotton production. The chief obstacle hindering more rapid progress, however, seems to be the lack of cereals and other food-stuffs in the cotton districts, states Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna, quoting the publication of the Soviet trade mission in Vienna. The tendency of the peasants has been to plant cereals and foodstuffs on land where cotton could be successfully grown.

COTTON: Ginnings in principal growing regions of the U.S.S.R.,  
season of 1924-25

Region	: Production : Bales of 478 lbs. net.
Uzbek .....	: 308,189
Turkoman .....	: 46,411
Total Middle Asia.....	: 354,600
Azerbaijan .....	: 71,992
Armenia .....	: 14,998
Georgia .....	: 2,695
Total Transcaucasia .....	: 89,636
Total U.S.S.R. ....	: 444,286

Handels-vertretung der U.S.S.R., Vienna, November 1925.

The foregoing total is not widely different from the total for 1924-25 as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, which was the equivalent of 453,000 bales of 478 lbs. net from an area of 1,228,300 acres, and for 1925-26 was 353,000 bales from 1,616,700 acres. The International Institute of Agriculture did not give production by regions.

It must not be overlooked that the growing of cereals and other food-stuffs has considerably damaged the channels system of irrigation in a considerable part of the Russian cotton area, according to the "Wirtschafts-dienst", published at Vienna. Reports indicate that in Middle Asia the growing of wheat in the cotton areas has left the channels system of irrigation

## RUSSIAN POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

in a very unsatisfactory state, so that considerable time will be required to fit these areas again for a successful cotton cultivation. The Russian government has done much to promote cotton cultivation and to restrict rice and wheat cultivation in these areas, but the governmental measures will probably not be very successful until the farmers in the cotton districts feel that the supply of foodstuffs will be much more certain than it has been in recent years. Increases in cotton acreage are dependent on securing capital necessary to reestablish and enlarge the channel system of irrigation, on the supply of fertilizer, livestock and farm implements. Although there is a possibility of considerably increasing the cotton area in Russian Middle Asia, from information available it appears that the potential area will be far from being fully utilized in the near future.

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WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVING  
March - April, 1926Germany

The business situation in Germany as affecting markets for American agricultural products has shown some improvement since February, according to W. A. Schoenfeld American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The number of government assisted unemployed, which stood at 2,058,000 on February 15, had declined to 1,942,000 on April 1. The change for the better has been brought about largely by the seasonal labor demand of German agriculture and to some extent by a reviving demand for skilled labor in the textile and raw material industries. The number of bankruptcies also dropped from 1920 in February to 1710 in March, according to a report cabled to the Department of Commerce.

The stock market showed a decided upward turn during the month of March and money conditions remained easy. The Reichsbank has further reduced its discount rate from 8% to 7%. The gold reserve is increasing. Commercial bank statements indicate that these institutions are in a sound condition. The internal investment market has recently shown a marked revival.

After a decided slump in the turnover of goods by the cooperative buying organizations, both urban and rural, during the early part of January, a marked improvement has since been noted, according to Commissioner Schoenfeld. This improvement has been brought about largely by purchases on the part of farmers for spring planting needs. Coincident with the increased goods turnover, orders for railway freight cars have increased.

## WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVING, CONT'D.

Among the outstanding factors of improvement, is the favorable trade balance for the month of February. In January the excess of value of goods exported over the goods imported was equivalent to about \$21,000,000. For February the favorable balance had risen to about \$29,000,000. An analysis of the quantitative exchange of goods during the month of February shows a slight increase in the imports of foods. These imports consisted mainly of wheat and dairy products. There is a favorable increase in the imports of raw materials and half-finished goods. This indicates that Germany industry has reached a point where her available supplies of raw materials have decreased to such an extent that she is again appearing on the market for their replenishment. There was barely any change over January in finished goods imported. This was brought about by several factors, of which the tariff walls raised by Germany against finished goods, and the low buying power of some of Germany's population are outstanding. The February balance shows a decrease in exports of foodstuffs indicating, in a large measure, that Germany is diverting foods and feeds to internal consumption rather than to export. Germany's export of raw materials and half-finished goods shows a decided improvement over the quantity exported in January. In considering this element, it must be remembered that the raw materials exported consisted largely of coal which makes an appreciable showing in tonnage. From the value standpoint the export of raw material and half finished goods show an increase of about \$2,900,000 for February over January. There was a slight recession in the export of finished goods both from a tonnage and a value standpoint. This latter element can be considered the only outstanding unfavorable factor in Germany's February trade balance. The decline in finished goods exported can be ascribed largely to the following causes: Tariff barriers raised against German goods; high internal manufacturing costs resulting in high price quotations, and a slight improvement in the home market. The exports of finished goods consisted largely of products of the textile industry, indicating a growing improvement in that industry, which was among the first to suffer, and among the hardest hit of all industries in Germany during the depression period.

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Even the casual observer the dawn of economic improvement is apparent; part of this improvement is seasonal, it is true, but some of it can be traced to a general improvement in the situation as a whole. The number of bankruptcies and receiverships, particularly in the wholesale and retail trade, while looked upon by many as an unfavorable factor, is in reality a decidedly favorable one. The marketing structure in Germany needed deflation. The fittest are surviving and are conducting their

## WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVED, CONT'D.

business on a lower cost basis. This has been helped by a reduction in the turn-over tax and will be further stimulated by the lowering or removal of luxury taxes on certain commodities.

While it is still early to forecast the effect of the apparent improvement in Germany's economic conditions upon the demand for American agricultural products it seems that a continuation of this improvement in general business can be expected to strengthen the German market for cotton and tobacco. Mr. Schoenfeld states further that increasing production in Germany and nearby countries may reduce somewhat German purchases of American wheat flour, meat and meat products, and dairy products. Exception to this latter statement can be made for the better grades of bread-making wheat, imports of which may increase during the next few months. These wheats are mixed with the softer wheats of local production to produce flour for general baking purposes. Durum wheat, which cannot be produced locally, is another exception.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is largely dependent upon Germany and England as export markets for her butter, cheese, early vegetables and floral products. The receipt and handling of transshipments of overseas goods intended for Germany is also an outstanding business in the Netherlands. The business situation in Holland, therefore, tends to reflect that of Germany, according to Mr. Schoenfeld. During recent months the Netherlands has not suffered as severe a depression as was experienced in Germany, but there was a slowing down in certain industries with a revival since the upturn of business in Germany. Unemployment has been reduced and the textile, shoe and ship building industries are active, according to advices received through the Department of Commerce. Favorable weather conditions have resulted in a good agricultural outlook.

Denmark

Like the Netherlands, Denmark is likewise dependent upon England and Germany for her export trade. Danish economic conditions, however, following England more closely than they do Germany, since the greatest volume of her export trade is with the former.

According to the Danish Statistical Department, the wholesale price index declined from 176 to 172 during the month of January. This decline was brought about largely by lower prices for agricultural products and feeds. The raising of tariff walls by the countries to which she exports her surplus agricultural products is no doubt an important contributory measure to the price decline of these products. On the whole, however, economic conditions in Denmark are much more favorable now than they were a few weeks ago and promise to improve during the next several months.

## NORTH EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVING, CONT'D.

Norway.

Business conditions in Norway have improved with an improvement in shipping, according to Commissioner Schoenfeld. Reports to the Department of Commerce indicate, however, that industries supplying the home market have been unsatisfactorily employed as compared with those manufacturing for foreign markets, but that both have been affected by the rapid rise of exchange.

Sweden.

Though conditions in Swedish industries have moved sympathetically with those of the other north European countries, on the whole, the economic status of Sweden is one of the best in northern Europe, reports Mr. Schoenfeld.

Poland.

The continued unsettled economic condition of Polish industry, coupled with a grain situation similar to that existing in Germany, and an unfavorable export balance, would indicate an uncertain market for American agricultural products according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. No doubt the general economic improvement for the countries surrounding Poland will have its influence on the conditions within. This improvement, when it does come, will manifest itself by a more stable exchange value of the zloty. The Polish Government is doing everything within its power to hasten economic recovery, improve the trade balance, and to stabilize the medium of exchange.

Great Britain.

General economic conditions in Great Britain are apparently improving steadily, according to reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Unemployment is decreasing slowly, with improvement in production particularly in iron and steel, engineering and ship building. Textile markets are slow with smaller exports than in the early months of 1925. Under present conditions the market for imported foodstuffs should be somewhat better, but there is little prospect for immediate improvement in the takings of raw cotton.

France.

French industries are operating actively for the most part without change from conditions in March. Only 8750 persons were registered as unemployed on April 1. The franc has continued to decline with corresponding increasing living costs necessitating salary adjustments. The agricultural situation is good.

## WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVING, CONT'D.

Italy

Italian market conditions are somewhat less favorable than during the greater part of last year, according to reports to the Department of Commerce. The industrial situation however, is still good with little unemployment. The textile outlook is uncertain, especially in cotton manufacturing and an over production of rayon is feared. The agricultural outlook is extremely favorable.

## THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

March - April, 1926

Organization of German Grain Trading Company

The proposal of the German Ministry of Agriculture to reorganize the German Grain Central (Reichsgetreidestelle) as outlined in Foreign Crops and Markets for March 29, 1926, was finally abandoned after a discussion of some length in several committees of the Reichstag. According to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin the opposition came from the grain and industrial groups which did not want a state monopoly. As a substitute for the original plan it was finally agreed to authorize the organization of a private company with government subvention.

The German Grain Trading Company was incorporated at the end of February with a nominal capitalization, of which 60 per cent was subscribed by the cooperative agricultural buying associations and 40 per cent by the German Potash and Nitrogen Syndicates. The Company is authorized to buy and sell, import and export and warehouse grain in order to influence market prices. It is also to study ways and means to make German agriculture more profitable.

It was evident that the basic capital subscribed would be insufficient to accomplish the aims of the company. As a result the matter was placed before the Reichstag which subsequently voted a loan of \$7,150,000 on several years' time and at a low rate of interest to provide the company with liquid operating funds. These funds are to be provided out of the liquidation of the holdings of the Reichsgetreidestelle. How soon the money will become available it is not stated, but since a portion of the holdings consists of grain in the form of rye, it is doubtful whether they can be liquidated very rapidly. Were the Reichsgetreidestelle to dump appreciable quantities of rye upon the German market at this time no doubt such action would have a demoralizing influence upon the present rising grain price tendency in Germany. For that reason it is entirely likely that the German Grain Trading Company will not be an effective factor on the German market until the coming harvest is ready to be sold.

German Rye Prices

In February and earlier, rye prices ranged higher in Chicago than those at Breslau, Germany, which is near the center of German rye production. At that time the feeling of pessimism and hopelessness among the farmers of

## THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, CONT'D.

Germany, particularly in the northern and eastern sections, was quite marked. In the first week in March the rye price situation reversed itself; Breslau was higher than Chicago with the price tendency upward. This change in rye prices brought new hopes to German agriculture. By that time most of the previously obligated short term notes had either been paid or had been funded for payment over longer periods of time. At the same time the agricultural credit situation eased up considerably and political events promised legislative action leading to aid to German agriculture.

Sales calculations for the spring planting months by the nitrogen and potash syndicates were considerably lower than actual sales, indicating that the pessimism existing in German agriculture a few weeks ago was gradually changing to optimism toward the coming crop season. As a result of these changes within the past few weeks it is entirely likely that last year's total acreage for the cereal crops will not experience a reduction this year. It is likely, however that as far as soil and finances will permit, wheat will take the place of rye. The actual acreage which will be diverted from rye to wheat cannot, by the nature of things, amount to an appreciable proportion of the total available cereal acreage.

Efforts to Increase Milk Consumption In Germany.

As a result of research conducted by German dairy authorities in the United States last year, efforts are being made to increase the fresh milk consumption in Germany. These efforts are particularly timely because of the increase in milk production by German dairymen. Of a million quarts of milk delivered into Berlin daily approximately 200,000 quarts cannot find a sale for fresh milk consumption and must be converted into less perishable milk products. At present the per capita daily consumption of milk in Berlin is only approximately 0.19 quarts whereas for New York City the per capita consumption is more than 3 times as much.

The consumption of liquid milk is increasing, however, though probably not in the fresh milk form. This is indicated by the value of milk, largely evaporated and condensed, imported into Germany. In 1913 the value of milk so imported was about \$9,000,000; in 1924 it was about \$13,000,000, and last year (1925) it had risen to about \$15,000,000. The preference shown for the evaporated and condensed milk by German consumers is largely due to the question of convenience and palatability. Price does not enter into the preference, since fresh milk prices are relatively lower than those for evaporated and condensed milk. There is already considerable discussion among interested groups favoring a further increase in the tariffs on both fresh and canned milk.

Early in March a committee in the Reichstag, composed largely of representatives from milk consumption areas, conferred with the German Ministry for Food and Agriculture, relative to the promulgation of sanitation and standards laws affecting the handling of milk and its products. It is understood that certain elements among the dairy producers are very much opposed to any State dairy laws.

## THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, CONT'D.

Whether any legislative action will be taken as long as this pronounced opposition exists is highly questionable. Until such time comes and until German tariffs become absolutely prohibitory the importation of canned milk, largely American, may be expected to continue.

German Agricultural Tariff Changes

There is considerable speculation in certain quarters as to whether the Reichstag will, as rumored, re-open the whole question of the German import tariff on grain and other food products. Under the German Tariff Law, which was passed last September, the rates on wheat and other grain and food products were materially increased, with still further increases to become effective from and after July 31, 1926. The rates now in effect on some of the more important agricultural products, together with the prewar rates and the rates which will automatically become effective on July 31, 1926, unless changed before that time, are shown in the following statement:

GERMANY; Import duties on agricultural products.

Commodity	Gold Marks per 100 kilos <sup>a/</sup>			Unit	U. S. currency <sup>b/</sup>		
	To	After	To		After		
	Prewar	July 31	July 31		Prewar	July 31	July 31
	(1913)	1926	1926		(1913)	1926	1926
	G. M.	G. M.	G. M.		Cents	Cents	Cents
Wheat .....	5.50	3.50	7.50	Bu. 60 lbs.	35.7	22.7	48.6
Barley .....	-	3.00	7.00	Bu. 48 lbs.	-	15.6	36.3
Rye .....	5.00	3.00	7.00	Bu. 56 lbs.	30.3	18.2	42.4
Oats .....	5.00	3.00	7.00	Bu. 32 lbs.	17.3	10.4	24.2
Corn .....	3.00	2.20	5.00	Bu. 56 lbs.	18.2	13.3	30.3
Rice (polished)	4.00	2.50	4.00	100 lbs.	43.2	27.0	43.2
Flour .....	11.55	8.00	18.75	100 lbs.	124.8	86.4	202.6
Flour mill	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
products .....	-	8.00	18.75	100 lbs.	-	86.4	202.6
Bacon .....	36.00	14.00	36.00	Pound	3.9	1.5	3.9
Lard .....	10.00	6.00	12.50	Pound	1.1	.65	1.4
Canned meat ...	60.00	40.00	75.00	Pound	6.5	4.3	8.1
Butter .....	20.00	22.50	30.00	Pound	2.2	2.4	3.2
Canned milk	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(evaporated)	20.00	40.00	75.00	Pound	2.2	4.3	8.1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ 220.46 lbs. b/ Conversions made at par (Gold Mark = 23.8 cents).

The German tariff is what is known as a general and conventional tariff; in other words a bargaining tariff. Under this system the rates established by law are made purposely high in order that concessions in the form of reductions in duty may be made to other countries by convention or treaty in return for reciprocal concessions in favor of German goods. The enactment of a tariff

## THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, CONT'D.

law, therefore, is only a preliminary step in the framing of a tariff, since many of the rates will be changed as a result of treaty arrangements with other countries. Under the most-favored-nation clause in our treaty with Germany, imports from the United States into Germany enjoy the lowest rates that Germany may grant to any third country.

Since the new German tariff law became effective on September 1, 1925, three important changes have been made by treaty. The first change was made in the German treaty with Belgium, in which certain reductions were granted by the German government, including a reduction in the duty on packed apples from 15 Gold Marks per 100 kilograms (the rate fixed by law) to 12 Gold Marks per 100 kilograms. Under the terms of another treaty, subsequently concluded between Germany and Italy, the rate on packed apples was fixed at 7 Gold Marks per 100 kilograms, which is less than one-half as much as the general rate originally fixed in the German tariff. Under still another tariff agreement between Germany and Spain, special reductions from the general tariff are made on certain Spanish products, including oranges. This agreement is to remain in force for six months only and it is not certain whether the Reichstag will ratify a new treaty.

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## VIENNA GRAIN MARKET STILL DULL

The grain business on the Vienna market was exceedingly dull during the month of March, according to G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna. Prices showed practically no fluctuations. Business was very limited and continued on a hand to mouth basis. The demand continued to favor better grades of wheat, while trading in lower grades was conducted on a very small scale.

A similar unsatisfactory situation prevailed in all of the Danube markets. The Vienna grain circles, however, on the basis of trade reports, were perhaps even more distressed than elsewhere. The Vienna trade was not only suffering from general inactivity, but there was also to be noted a shifting of business from Vienna to Hungarian, Yugoslavian and Czechoslovakian markets. The Vienna trade hopes that all of the grain exchanges in the Danube area will soon come to an agreement and draw up a uniform system of trade practices. It is expected that this would prove advantageous to Vienna grain interests. At present there is considerable discussion in Budapest concerning the re-establishment of future trading. If this measure is actually adopted in Budapest there seems to be little question that Vienna, in order to protect its position as a grain market will also become a futures market.

## VIENNA GRAIN MARKET STILL DULL, CONT'D.

The following Vienna price quotations indicate the market trend for the period covered by the report:-

GRAIN: Weekly average prices, Vienna, February 15 - March 27

(In cents per bushel)

Week	: Hungarian	: Wiener	:	: Marchfelder	: Yugoslavian
	: Theiss	: Boden	:	:	:
	: wheat	: wheat	:	: rye	: corn
	: Cents	: Cents	:	: Cents	: Cents
Feb. 15-20.....	: 173.3	: 152.2	:	: 96.9	: 74.2
Feb. 22-27.....	: 174.2	: 153.8	:	: 93.1	: 74.2
March 1-6.....	: 171.5	: 154.1	:	: 97.7	: 74.2
March 8-13.....	: 169.2	: 154.1	:	: 96.6	: 73.3
March 15-20.....	: 169.4	: 154.1	:	: 96.5	: 73.0
March 22-27.....	: 169.7	: 154.3	:	: 96.5	: 71.5

The situation of the milling industry continued to be very unsatisfactory. Many Vienna grain dealers have discontinued 30 to 60 day sales and are selling to mills on cash basis only. The reduction of the flour import duty of about 50 per cent, in consequence of the new Austrian-Hungarian commercial treaty, has produced further anxiety among millers. Two mills were shut down recently. Reports indicate a movement toward concentration of the milling industry to be accomplished by an agreement among the mill owners to operate fewer mills at full capacity, with all of the member mills participating in the profits. According to recently published estimates, there are about 300 commercial flour mills in Austria with a total capacity of approximately 265 carloads of 10 metric tons each of flour per day. In addition to these mills there are perhaps somewhat more than 3000 small mills which mill on account. Assuming that the yearly Austrian wheat and rye flour requirements approximate 1,819 million pounds the 300 commercial mills, with a capacity of 1,713 million pounds of flour per year, can mill the total flour requirements with the exception of about 66 million pounds which can easily be converted by the output of the 3000 small mills. Thus Austria, although a deficit bread cereal producing country has a surplus flour milling capacity, as far as domestic flour requirements are concerned.

Reports concerning the condition of winter cereals indicate an average condition, or better. March weather has somewhat delayed the development of the winter seeds and to a small extent retarded spring planting. To date, however, there has been no serious damage and the outlook is for a favorable crop.

## HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and Item	Unit	: Feb. : :1909-13: :Average:	: March : :1909-13: :Average:	: March : :1925	: February : :1926	: March : :1926
<u>United Kingdom:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Fat pigs at representa-						
tive English markets...	Thousands			48:	42:	51:
Pigs bought for curing						
in Ireland.....	"	a/	97:	a/ 93:	69:	60:
Supplies of Brit. &						
Irish pork at London	Thousand					
Central Markets.....	pounds			2,430:	1,494:	1,474:
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>						
Ham and bacon.....	"		52,139:	52,959:	91,042:	79,001:
Lard.....	"		19,051:	20,138:	21,685:	24,261:
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon, hams & shoul-						
ders from U.S. to						
U. K. ....	"		25,801:	25,997:	41,869:	28,885:
Lard from U. S. to						
U. K. ....	"		17,049:	17,596:	18,493:	19,002:
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Hams, bacon & shoulders	Thousand					
Liverpool end of month	boxes			33:	19:	19:
Lard, refined, Liverpool	Thousand					
end of month.....	pounds			2,966:	1,709:	1,814:
<u>Prices at Liverpool -</u>	Dollars per:					
Wiltshire sides (Amer.)	100 lbs.			20.34:	22.00:	21.89:
Wiltshire sides (Can.)	"		13.49:	14.14:	22.04:	23.68:
Wiltshire sides (Dan.)	"		14.20:	14.70:	24.90:	26.32:
Lard, Prime Steam						
Western.....	"		11.60:	11.80:	18.75:	16.65:
<u>Denmark:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Pigs killed in export						
slaughter houses.....	Thousands	a/	196:	a/ 207:	370:	
<u>Trade -</u>	Thousand					
Exports of bacon.....	pounds	b/	21,975:	b/ 23519:	41,876:	

a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ 1913. c/ Preliminary.

Continued -

## HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of Foreign Supplies, Demand and Pfcie, Cont'd.

Country and Item	Unit	Feb. 1909-13 Average	March 1909-13 Average	March 1925	February 1926	March 1926
<u>Germany:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities.....	Thousands	284	314	242	197	258
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers.....	"	342	376	292	256	328
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>						
Bacon.....	Thousand pounds	198	171	1,673	2,021:c/	1,764
Lard.....	"	15,471	21,099	23,619	24,964:c/	24,030
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. a/.....	"	778	712	2,375	1,125	2,839
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. ....	"	22,560	22,197	25,055	28,962	23,932
<u>Prices -</u>						
Lard, Hamburg .....	Dollars per 100 lbs.			19.02	17.00	16.90
Margarine, Berlin.....	"			13.29	13.94	13.94
Hogs, live weight, Berlin .....	"	11.39	11.35	12.81	16.32	16.70
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin.....	"	.39	.39	.46	.28:d/	.24
Barley, feeding, Leipzig.....	"	1.76	1.75	2.47	1.95:d/	1.92
<u>United States:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Inspected slaughter hogs	Thousands	2,751	2,582	3,299	3,351	3,562
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders.....	Thousand pounds	30,950	31,722	53,853	37,187	34,133
Exports of lard.....	"	49,190	49,845	63,281	65,356	64,259
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Lard in cold storage end of month .....	"	b/ 95,095	b/ 105,370	150,094	16,145:c/	93,067
<u>Prices -</u>						
Hogs, Chicago .....	Dollars per 100 lbs.	7.43	8.02	13.55	12.45	12.20
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	10.18	10.60	18.25	16.44	16.75

a/ Includes Cumberland Sides. b/ 1919-1923 average. c/ Preliminary. d/ Average for first three weeks.

GERMANY: Slaughtering at 36 most important slaughter points January  
and February 1925 and 1926

	: Cattle	:	:	:	:
	: including	: Calves	: Total cattle	: Sheep	: Hogs
	: young cattle:	:	:	:	:
	: <u>Number</u>	: <u>Number</u>	: <u>Number</u>	: <u>Number</u>	: <u>Number</u>
January -	:	:	:	:	:
1924 .....	51,771	65,232	117,003	41,550	178,239
1925 .....	65,788	87,968	153,756	91,274	229,953
1926 .....	65,905	86,639	152,544	65,435	253,952
February -	:	:	:	:	:
1924 .....	51,018	72,944	123,962	40,864	193,013
1925 .....	61,097	90,181	151,278	75,902	241,567
1926 .....	59,022	94,571	153,593	70,841	256,282
First two	:	:	:	:	:
months -	:	:	:	:	:
1924 .....	102,789	138,176	240,965	82,414	371,252
1925 .....	126,835	178,149	305,034	167,176	471,520
1926 .....	124,927	181,210	306,137	136,276	510,234

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, March 16, 1926.

MEAT: Supplies at London Central Markets, First Three Months  
1925 and 1926

Description and Country of Origin	: 1925	:	: 1926
	: <u>Short tons</u>	:	: <u>Short tons</u>
Beef and Veal -	:	:	:
Argentina and Uruguay .....	50,736	:	60,595
Britain and Ireland .....	10,751	:	9,832
Australia and New Zealand .....	3,796	:	2,457
Others .....	5,949	:	5,867
Total .....	71,232	:	78,751
Mutton and Lamb -	:	:	:
New Zealand .....	15,721	:	16,456
Britain and Ireland .....	7,302	:	9,078
Argentina and Uruguay .....	8,569	:	6,955
Others .....	3,131	:	4,649
Total .....	34,723	:	37,138
Pork -	:	:	:
Netherlands .....	11,906	:	13,750
Britain and Ireland .....	4,453	:	2,331
North America .....	1,248	:	717
Others .....	82	:	166
Total .....	17,689	:	16,964

London Central Markets, March 31, 1926.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 17, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 17, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1-April 17		Week ending			
	:	:	March 27	April 3	April 10	April 17
	: 1924-25	: 1925-26 a/	: 1926	: 1926	: 1926	: 1926
GRAINS:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Wheat .....	: 175,533	: 42,042	: 224	: 299	: 379	: 220
Wheat flour b/c/.....	: 56,673	: 35,602	: 822	: 588	: 686	: 776
Rye.....	: 36,228	: 7,077	: 172	: 55	: 21	: 167
Corn .....	: 6,561	: 18,265	: 318	: 334	: 540	: 372
Oats .....	: 5,510	: 24,157	: 99	: 5	: 135	: 431
Barley.....	: 13,134	: 23,965	: 37	: 110	: 29	: 309
	:	:	:	:	:	:
PORK:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc.:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wiltshire sides....	: 231,301	: 163,176	: 1,672	: 2,096	: 930	: 1,751
Bacon, including	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cumberland sides....	: 209,536	: 161,251	: 4,432	: 4,926	: 2,951	: 388
Lard.....	: 641,321	: 535,020	: 14,979	: 12,508	: 9,629	: 2,950
Pickled pork.....	: 21,612	: 21,738	: 410	: 200	: 187	: 232
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to February 23, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

## NEW SOUTH WALES: Numbers of livestock December 31, 1924 and 1925

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep
Numbers actually returned.....	417,348	2,107,932	55,371,113
Estimated by Stock Inspectors as :	:	:	:
not returned for year 1925 .....	35,628	434,375	5,390,391
Total returned and estimated.....	502,976	2,542,307	40,761,504
Numbers returned for year 1924....	524,612	2,582,988	38,775,416
Decrease for 1925 .....	21,636	40,681	:
Increase for 1925 .....	:	:	1,936,038

Secretary Stock and Brands Branch Department of Agriculture - Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, March 5, 1926, page 13.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,  
1924, 1925-26.

Commodity and Country	July-March		1926				March 1925
	1924-25	1925-26	January	February	March		
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<b>APPLES:</b>							
United States	b/ 327,423	576,000	125,602	127,235	165,000		50,325
Austria .....	b/ 2,893,556	c/ 119,960	---	3,863	d/		33,510
Italy .....	1,119,575	1,425,000	59,143	68,428	85,000		77,792
Belgium .....	d/	896,000	55,531	35,083	80,000		94,237
Holland .....	762,066	2,274,000	133,483	91,245	40,000		36,967
Hungary .....	c/	c/ 545,788	---	---	d/		972
Rumania .....	d/	c/ 549,852	18,418	32,032	d/		1,523
Yugoslavia ...	d/	c/ 253,539	456	---	d/		516
France .....	e/ 260,804	c/ 1,347,626	4,880	7,871	d/		8,708
Switzerland ..	e/ 158,476	c/ 186,959	2,410	2,625	d/		54,744
Czechoslovakia	d/	c/ 280,521	1,012	611	d/		---
Others .....	6,031,874	435,000	7,507	2,916	55,000		10,628
Total .....	12,110,756	8,896,000	408,447	877,487	420,000		369,922
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<b>ORANGES:</b>							
Total .....	4,870,594	4,226,000	945,150	1,154,836	1,316,000		1,373,542
<b>LEMONS:</b>							
Total .....	821,926	981,000	75,108	94,586	143,000		78,088
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>
<b>PRUNES:</b>							
United States	37,550	26,300	762	4,244	2,600		3,722
Yugoslavia ...	3,740	32,900	4,100	2,239	1,800		460
Total .....	43,980	62,200	5,158	6,794	4,600		4,315
<b>RAISINS:</b>							
United States	f/ 569	g/ 9,974	1,597	729			179
Turkey .....	32,253	g/ 21,804	2,210	2,392			3,366
Others .....	3,362	g/ 10,070	843	1,565			611
Total .....	41,185	g/ 41,925	4,650	4,763			4,156
<b>CURRANTS:</b>							
Total .....	16,572	g/ 17,633	1,342	1,359			1,254

a/ Rounded figures. b/ October-March only. July-September, if any, included in "Others". c/ July-February only, March included in "Others". d/ Included in "Others". e/ December-March only, July-November, if any, included in "Others". f/ January-March only, earlier months included in "Others". g/ July-February only.

**BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York.**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	April 16, 1926	April 23, 1926	April 24, 1925
New York, 92 score a/	35.00	33.50	46.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	36.22	35.84	37.69
Berlin, 1a quality a/	35.22	35.22	b/
London:			
Danish	39.10	38.89	39.88
Dutch, unsalted	37.15	36.94	38.17
New Zealand	37.80	37.58	35.38
New Zealand, unsalted	38.46	38.02	37.31
Australian	37.37	37.15	33.45
Australian, unsalted	37.37	37.37	34.30
Argentine, unsalted	34.54	34.55	32.58
Siberian	34.76	34.32	31.51
Esthonian	37.37	36.72	

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not received at that time.

**EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending April 14, 1926	April 21, 1926	April 22, 1925
<b>GERMANY:</b>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	51,194	49,365	54,586
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs	16.42	15.45	13.18
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"		16.19	18.01
<b>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</b>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,692	10,323	13,594
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	17,435		15,517
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	\$ per 100 lbs	22.38	22.38	20.95
Canadian	"	25.64	24.98	22.45
Danish	"	29.11	28.67	25.44
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	221,628		
Lamb, "	"	438,797		
Beef, "	Quarters	37,667		
Beef, chilled	"	134,521		
<b>DENMARK:</b>				
Exports, of bacon a/	1,000 lbs	7,148	7,075	6,200

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding ing date indicated.

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